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**SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**







HEALTH EXHIBITION  
VICTORIA HALL





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# Shipley Urban District Council

1951



1951

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

and

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR AND  
CLEANSING OFFICER

W. FARNDALE, M.S.I.A., A.M. Inst. P.C.

# INTRODUCTION

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TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY,

October, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This Annual Report is largely a statement of fact and does not convey in more than summary form the considerable sphere of activity which the Department covers. For a Health Department functions less like a machine than a living organism and its work is continually subject to the human factor. Little is routine and that indeed of lesser importance. Much, on the other hand, is unpredictable and demands values not always in accord with financial considerations or even business efficiency. Our aim is personal or family service and advice to prevent or ameliorate suffering whatever the cause, in which the influence of the medico-social worker in the home is a paramount feature.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The Standardised Birth Rate declined from 17.0 in 1950 to 15.9. The Standardised Death Rate showed a slight increase and Infantile Mortality at 31.0 was definitely higher than in the previous year. Variations may be expected where total numbers are small but over a period the trends of Birth Rate and Infantile Mortality are downwards and Death Rates may be expected to remain steady. Infantile Mortality reveals predominance of neo-natal causes of infantile death, particularly within the first day after birth. Trade recession during the year gave concern as to possible influence on maternal health, since loss of income deleteriously influences families living in a marginal state of health and the mother is first to deny herself necessary nutriment in the interests of other members of the family. For no single factor has contributed more to maternal and child health in recent years than the policy of full employment. The benefit is, however, qualified where there are young children in the home and the mother is absent for long periods of up to 10 hours daily at work.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Prospects of firm control of this scourge have never been brighter. Extensive use of B.C.G. Vaccine, introduction of powerful anti-biotics, extended use of radiography, and the active pursuit of other preventive and curative measures should eliminate Tuberculosis as a major social problem in the next generation.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Common contagions were low in evidence. Sonne Dysentery and Pneumonia were prevalent in the first quarter of the year and only two cases of Poliomyelitis were notified, one, however, proving fatal.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Day Nursery at Saltire neared completion and was indeed opened in the Spring of 1952.

## HEALTH EXHIBITION.

Held at the Victoria Hall in May, this project was an outstanding success. It would be invidious to mention any single body or person as we were indebted to so many people for willing assistance rendered. The people of Shipley and neighbouring towns showed their appreciation by high attendances, and films, lectures and physical culture displays were given to crowded audiences, while stalls vied with each other in the variety and ingenuity of their setting. The health of local children was evident in the displays of dancing, games and singing and pleasurable recollections of the week are a fitting reward for all who worked so hard and with such enterprise and cheerfulness.

I wish to express appreciation of the services of the staff who worked so faithfully throughout the year and I am indebted to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor John Lancaster, for his co-operation and for willing help consistently given by fellow officers in the Town Hall.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.



# COMMITTEE - 1951-52

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Council  
(Councillor C. A. Richardson, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. Wilcock.

Councillor N. Carter,	Councillor Mrs. C. L. Hill,
„ B. Cromack,	„ A. S. G. Rodway,
„ T. E. Hainsworth,	„ F. Thornton.

Councillor T. Wilcock.

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## OFFICERS

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Medical Officer of Health	...	J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health		H. Gray, M.D., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer	... ..	W. Farndale, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...	K. J. Jolley, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.
		L. Lowe, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B.
Senior Clerk	...	F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

### Clerks

D. V. Barber.

S. Beamish.

R. Clark (on National Service from 31/8/1950).



## SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1931 Census	...	...	2,182
Population at 1931 Census	...	...	30,243
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1931 Census	...	...	8,353
Average number of persons per room at 1931 Census	...		0.80
Number of families or separate occupiers at 1931 Census			8,451

### Statistical Summary for 1951 and Comparison with 1950.

			1950.	1951.
Area of district in acres	...	...	2,183	2,183
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	32,840	32,500
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.)	...	...	10,369	10,809
Rateable Value at 1st April	...	...	£207,664	£208,532
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)			£825	£825
<b>Births—Total (Live and Still births)</b>	...		577	529
Live births	Male	Female		
Legitimate	... 244	... 256		
Illegitimate	... 5	... 11		
	<hr/> 249	<hr/> 267	557	516
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	17.0	15.9
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	1.01	1.01
Standardized Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	17.13	16.0
Still births	Male	Female		
Legitimate	... 9	... 3		
Illegitimate	... 1	... ..		
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 3	20	13
Still birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	34.7	24.6
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	70	69

Deaths	1950.	1951.
Male ... ..	188	210
Female ... ..	221	225
Total ...	<u>409</u>	<u>435</u>
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ... ..	12.4	13.4
Area Comparability factor ... ..	0.98	0.98
Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ... ..	12.2	13.1
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc. ... ..	44	52
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants ... ..	9	16
Rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	16.2	31.0
Legitimate infants ... ..	9	15
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	16.9	30.0
Infants under age 28 days ... ..	4	11
Rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	7.2	21.3
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages) ... ..	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes) ... ..	0	1
Rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	0	1.89
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages) ... ..	75	69
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	2.28	2.12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	5	6
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.15	0.18
All forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	6	7
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.18	0.21



## Social Conditions.

Shipley is a built-up industrial centre engaged in textile, engineering, and distributive trades. One half of the employed insured population is engaged by fifteen large textile and engineering firms. The population lives in approximately 10,809 houses in the valley of the Aire and Bradford Beck. Some extension has occurred, however, to high land at Wrose and West Royd. The Urban District Council maintains sixteen open spaces, aggregating to 206 acres or approximately 10% of the district. The latest figures available show that dwelling-houses constitute 87% of rateable property and 61% of the afore-mentioned property is assessed at rates of under £13. There are 562 shops and shops with houses, 227 factories and works.

The community is active and hardworking, with a strong local pride and wide diversity of interest. Considerable scope exists for physical recreation. In interpreting statistics it is well to bear in mind that social conditions appertain to those of a large city rather than an isolated town of equivalent size.

## Population and Employment

The Registrar-General supplied an Area Comparability Factor which, applied to the Recorded Death Rate, gives the Standardized Rate for the civilian population. The factor, 0.98, represents the combined influence of age and sex distribution on the Death Rate. Tables were given in my 1948 Report of a local estimate for the end of 1947, arranged in age groups yearly from 0—5 years and thereafter at five-yearly intervals to 85 and over; with separate estimates for each sex. No more recent figure has been compiled or is likely to be before the 1951 Census returns are available.

The general trends that affect population throughout the country, viz., a fall in the young adult population; an increase in the older age groups; the vagaries of Birth Rates since the stable period of 1944-48, including the sharp post-war rise in Birth Rate and the maintenance of a rate in excess of statistical expectations; coupled with local factors such as the influx of foreign labour, predominantly female, to the woollen textile industry, present problems of wide social importance.

The population is predominantly a working one with a characteristically high percentage of female workers engaged in textiles, contributing a third of the total persons employed. Reference should be made to the 1948 Report for details of other trades, the figures for which remain stable.

## **Transfer of Labour.**

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange has kindly reported as follows:—

Towards the end of the year, the full employment in the textile industry which had prevailed for some years, showed signs of short-time working. Some of the larger firms commenced a four-day week in many sections and there were indications that others would follow. The wholly unemployed register remained at a low figure, every effort being made to find suitable employment for these people.

There is still a large number of foreign workers employed in the textile industry, a large percentage living outside the Shipley area in private accommodation or in their own homes. Many have emigrated to the colonies during the year and others, freed from their original landing conditions have obtained employment in other industries.

Several of the Italian and Austrian women who came to this country on a two year permit for employment in the textile industry, have been granted an extension on application. Approximately thirty women elected to return home at the end of their period of permitted stay.

German and Austrian women continue to be placed in hospitals and private domestic work.

Hostels are still being maintained by two of the main textile firms, but the future position is not known.

### **General Public Health Services for the Area**

#### **Medical Practitioners Liaison.**

The Department has enjoyed the support and co-operation of family Doctors who carry the large burden of ill-health in the community. Contacts between General Medical Practitioner and Home Nurse and Midwife are already close. The development of Care and After Care provides scope for the formation of a close relationship between Health Visitor and Doctor. Medical Practitioners locally are gradually making more use of the services of the Health Visitor in providing socio-medical histories, and further extension of this service will be welcomed.

#### **Hospital Liaison.**

The Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member of the Sub-Committee of Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee responsible for Salt's Hospital and the Shipley Maternity Home.

Liaison with Doctors, Nursing Staff and Almoners is increasing at Bradford Royal Infirmary, St. Luke's Hospital, Thornton View, the Children's Hospital and Leeds Road and Morton Banks Infectious Disease Hospitals.



### **Maternity Home.**

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Priority for admission is granted on the basis of:—

- (i) Abnormal history.
- (ii) Primipara.
- (iii) Multipara 4 +.
- (iv) Social conditions.

We are indebted to the Matron, Miss Beaulah, for her co-operation in this work.

### **Health and Treatment Centres.**

#### **Somerset House Mother and Child Health Centre.**

For details of accommodation and services rendered the 1949 Report should be consulted.

#### **Wrose.**

This Centre is now used for the purposes of School Health and Child Welfare. Accommodation is also provided for a weekly session of Aged Persons' Haven, and for an Evening Book Centre.

#### **Spurr Road Cleansing Centre.**

For cleansing of the person and treatment of Scabies see page 19.

#### **" Farr Royd " Tuberculosis Clinic**

See page 19.

#### **Salt's Hospital.**

Salt's is a general Practitioner Hospital with 24 beds. The services provided include:—

- |                               |     |     |                  |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| (a) Physiotherapy             | ... | ... | Daily.           |
| (b) Light Therapy             | ... | ... | "                |
| (c) Out-patients              | ... | ... | "                |
| (d) X-Ray                     | ... | ... | "                |
| (e) Consultant Surgeon visits | ... | ... | Tuesday morning. |
| (f) Consultant Physician      | ... | ... | On call.         |

Staff:—Matron, Sisters and Nursing Staff.

#### **Ambulance Depot.**

A Sub-Depot based on Guiseley Depot operates in Shipley.

#### **Day Nurseries.**

See page 53

### **DOMICILIARY SERVICES.**

#### **Care of the Aged**

The 1950 Report summarises the complex organisation and work that proceeds on behalf of the aged in the home and community. In each sphere work increased in extent and degree and the Voluntary

Committee continued their social and benevolent activities. There was no major change in policy to record but it is evident that full advantage of the facilities offered is both appreciated and utilised by aged persons.

Health Department staff work on the aged is required too in other sections, e.g., Home Nursing, Domestic Help, Health Visiting.

Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health education principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with a greater opportunity, and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse now works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, and the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is now a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases. Number of Visits.		
Shipley	...	...	...	282	...	5973
Bingley	...	...	...	262	...	6,283
Baildon	...	...	...	115	...	2,145
Denholme	...	...	...	36	...	1,169
Relief	...	...	...	—	...	791
				—	...	—
Totals—Division	...	...	...	695	...	16,361
				—	...	—



## Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care Health Education Propaganda

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

### Divisional Health Exhibition.

The Exhibition was held from May 7th to 11th, 1951, at Victoria Hall, Saltaire, under the auspices of the Urban Districts of Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme and the West Riding County Council. It was opened by County Alderman H. J. Bambridge with Councillor A. Butterfield in the Chair.

#### List of Stands.

Maternity and Child Welfare, comprising Midwifery, Clinics,  
Day Nurseries, etc.  
Dental and School Health Services.  
Road Safety.  
Food Hygiene, Milk and Sanitation.  
Occupational Therapy—Work done by residents in County  
Hostels.  
Blood Transfusion Unit.  
Regional Mass Radiography Unit.  
British Oxygen Co. Ltd.  
Ministry of National Insurance.  
Ministry of Food.  
Pest and Rodent Control.  
Infectious Disease and Bacteriology.  
Infant Foods—Various.  
Kitchen and Canteen Equipment including clean and dirty  
kitchens.  
Gas and Electrical Equipment.

In the preparation and presentation of the Exhibition the following co-operated.

The County Welfare Department through Mr. Bailey.

The Road Safety Committee.

The North Eastern Gas Board.

The Yorkshire Electricity Board.

Windhill Co-operative Society through Mr. Slater.

The Shipley Libraries Committee through Mr. Prescott.

The Central Office of Information—Films Division.

Leeds Public Health Department.

The Divisional Education Officer and Head Teachers.

The local Press through Mr. S. Whiteley.

Leeds University—Department of Preventive Medicine.

The Central Council for Health Education.

The British Oxygen Co. Ltd.

Reynolds & Branson Ltd.

John Mollett Ltd.

Mr. W. Garnet Foster through Mr. Glover.

T. J. Smith & Nephew Ltd.

In addition valuable assistance was given by many individuals, both Council officers and others, which materially contributed to the success of the project.

#### **TUESDAY, 8th MAY.**

**10-30—12-0 a.m. SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

11-0 a.m. Films.

**12-0—9-0 p.m. EXHIBITION.**

2-30 p.m. Lecture—"Infectious Disease."

Dr. H. M. HOLT, M.O.H., Keighley.

3-30 p.m. Films.

7-0 p.m. Country Dancing.

By Pupils of Bingley Modern School.  
Movement Studies

By Pupils of Salt High School (Girls).

8-15 p.m. Films.

#### **WEDNESDAY, 9th MAY.**

**10-30—12-0 a.m. SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

11-0 a.m. Films.



12-0—9-0 p.m. **EXHIBITION.**

2-30 p.m. Lecture—"Child Guidance."

Dr. W. G. EVANS, M.O.H., Ossett.

3-30 p.m. Films.

7-15 p.m. **BRAINS TRUST.**

Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL,

Director of Drama, B.B.C., Leeds.

Dr. FRASER BROCKINGTON,

County Medical Officer.

Dr. CEDRIC HARVEY,

Child Health Officer.

Dr. TOMLINSON, Bacteriologist,

Public Health Laboratory.

Mr. COOKE, Chief Sanitary Inspector

Bingley Urban District Council.

The Team introduced by Coun. John Lancaster, J.P. (Shipley).

8-15 p.m. Films.

#### **THURSDAY, 10th MAY.**

10-30—12-0 p.m. **SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

11-0 a.m. Films.

12-0—9-0 p.m. **EXHIBITION.**

2-30 p.m. Lecture—"Mental Health."

Dr. J. VALENTINE,

Psychiatrist and Superintendent,  
Scalebor Park.

3-30 p.m. Films.

7-0 p.m. Country Dancing.

By Pupils of Woodend

Secondary Modern School.

By Pupils of Saltaire Road

Secondary Modern School.

Singing.

By Pupils of Mornington Road

Primary School.

8-15 p.m. Films.

#### **FRIDAY, 11th MAY.**

10-30—12-0 a.m. **SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

11-0 a.m. Films.

12-0—9-0 p.m. **EXHIBITION.**

2-30 p.m. Lecture—"General Health."

Dr. J. LIEPER, M.O.H., Mexborough.

3-30 p.m. Films.

7-15 p.m. Films.

8-15 p.m. Private Film Show to Medical Audience.

## Attendances.

Large numbers of school children were sent in groups, and furthermore the students of Bingley Training College paid repeated visits. As part of their training some nursery children also visited the Exhibition and were watched with a view to seeing the interest they exhibited. From midday the Exhibition was open to the public who attended in increasing numbers throughout the week. It was evident that another week would have brought the public in even greater numbers. Facilities were available for professional groups, Nurses, Doctors and Midwives. Lectures given filled the York Room on each occasion, and one of the high-lights was the Brains Trust held on Wednesday, 9th May.

## Aims.

To give a general and synoptic but not exhaustive view of the range of the subject and to show the link between Local Authority and Local Health Authority in the discharge of the statutory and other health functions. Emphasis was laid on the scope of the subject and relationships with other services such as Public Utilities, Curative Medicine and the Regional Hospital Board. Facilities were provided to demonstrate special provisions for special groups in the community, e.g., expectant mothers, the young child, the aged person, the problem family.

Preventive medicine was represented in its widest sense, from infectious disease, immunology and environmental sanitation to such subjects as the prevention of road and home accidents.

## Results.

This is always difficult to assess since public health affects everyone personally and has a pervasive influence on the home. Again technical complexities made it difficult to feel that for the average person one visit was sufficient. Fortunately it was obvious that many realised this and it was a pleasure to observe many people paying a second and third visit. Public interest, however, was unique and led one to believe that in Shipley Division the population are sensitive to the subject, critical and alert on matters of public health and welfare. Undoubtedly this has been due to the influence of the Press and years of labour by Council members and officials. Interest evoked was often shown by apparently casual questions, and of course by remarks overheard. Help rendered was unstinted and obviously much enjoyment was derived. Thirty hours before the Opening Ceremony the Hall was empty, and much skill and ingenuity applied to relieve the qualms of the organisers. Appreciation must be expressed of the work of the Advisory Committee and others too numerous to mention, and it was fully realised that the nominal cost was but a fraction of the generous assistance given by Councils, Exhibitors, Public Utilities and individuals.



### Hospitals.

Some progress has been effected in the Care and After Care Services, and a notable increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital.

### Convalescent Homes.

Under the County Council's scheme 13 local patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, travel arrangements being made where necessary. Patients were required to pay a proportion of the cost, according to their ability as assessed.

### Home Help Service.

Recruitment of suitable women as Home Helps against the competitive claims of industry proved a problem. The majority of women are in need of full-time, regular and guaranteed work, such as is offered by textile mills, and are wary of working as a Home Help without guaranteed employment. An awkward feature of the local service is the employment of salaried Home Helps paid for 44 hours a week, and for whom work must be found to provide full-time occupation. If for any reason employment at a particular case ceases unexpectedly, a casual worker may have to be taken off work to provide hourage for the salaried employee.

We may not at any one time exceed our permitted establishment of Home Helps. This does not permit flexibility to meet ever recurring emergencies, and may result in unfortunate reduction of allotted hours, or sometimes in terminating cases in need of extended help.

Demand exceeded authorised supply and the latter is well below what may be classed an optimum figure. I am of the opinion that the present establishment of 21 should be 25 in summer and between 30 and 35 in winter of "full time equivalent" Home Helps for the Shipley Division. Inflexible limits imposed checked needs, and a natural result is a reduction in hours granted or, on the other hand, cases being referred to the National Assistance Board. Scant consideration has been given to how much money this Service must save in hospital or institutional beds, how much suffering is relieved, how many accidents in the home prevented, and to what extent prevalent under-feeding in the aged is checked. For the social implications are evidently but dimly perceived. Have the persons responsible for policy really studied the habits of the aged, how they live, their tendency to deteriorate, the influence on their health of forgetfulness, of petty falls and the increasing tendency for the aged person to neglect him or herself and eke existence on a pittance? Apart from poverty, physical help in housework is frequently required and no responsible Medical Officer of Health would pretend that the present scheme more than touches the fringe of possible needs. Residential Homes and hospital provisions accommodate only 2% of elderly persons.

In a few cases it was necessary for the patient to refuse help on account of the assessed charge. Long-continued cases of chronic sickness and infirmity find particular difficulty in meeting payments for help received. In some families each increment in wages to meet the cost of living raises the charges in the assessments scale.

Probably most important of all is the need for training of Home Helps which would produce more efficient staff and promote confidence in the service.

This much is certain, the Service has come to stay, is bound to develop and even now we cannot gauge its potentialities. Financial implications require futher research. If more work is expected of the aged, then more provision is required for the infirm aged partner who may be left in the home.

TOTAL TABLE FOR HOME HELP WORK.  
DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

**Cases provided with Home Helps during 1951.**

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.	Hours employed.	%
Illness (excluding aged) ...	109	20,469	37
Lying-in ...	76	5,976	11
Expectant Mothers ...	18	1,385	3
Aged Persons ...	127	24,646	45
School Children ...	18	1,654	3
Mentally Defective ...	3	905	2
	<hr/> 351 <hr/>	<hr/> 55,035 <hr/>	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

**General Administration.**

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority (Shipley) and County Divisional Health Staff.

**General Administration.**

Although development of the Public Health Department since 1948 by centralising the Divisional Office at Shipley was anticipated, the rate of increase would have been difficult to forecast. For example, correspondence alone in four years increased by 300% and this does not merely represent work classifiable as “passed to you for reference.” Problems giving concern to the Medical Officer of Health include the need for more space for the staff: additional storage accommodation for files and records; rooms for interviewing the public: separate accommodation for the Home Help Service: separate accommodation for typing. No easy solution occurs as the present office is central, modern, convenient, and ideally situated for co-operation with Shipley Council Departments, the Divisional Education Office and other County and L.A. Departments. In my opinion the contiguity of the Health and Education Offices is a fundamental necessity for adequate



administration of the School Health Service, as rapid and immediate personal contact must be established between the entire staff of each department. Again the Sanitary staff must be immediately available to advise County staff on environmental matters. Whilst appreciating our present difficulties, on balance the merits of administrative contact outweigh the lack of facilities although I regret our inability to offer enquirers the degree of privacy they might otherwise enjoy.

Accommodation in the Department is available for Health Visitors and Mental Health Social Workers, and a distinctive feature of the Department is the high percentage of professional workers employed "in the field." A representative sample includes Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, Physiotherapist, Speech Therapist, School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, Duly Authorised Officer and Home Helps. The Medical Officer of Health has the assistance of a Deputy (Dr. H. Gray), Dr. G. Buckle and Dr. M. M. Neil, while Consultants of the Regional Hospital Board are available in Clinics for Orthopædics, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose and Throat, and when necessary an Obstetric Consultant is on call.

### Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Tomlinson and his staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help in the Laboratory and the field throughout the year.

### Bacteriological Examinations, 1951.

Number of Specimens examined	Division ... 2,620 ...		Shipley ... 1,455	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	407	1649	179	865
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	2	188	—	74
Nasal Swabs for Diphtheria...	—	6	—	2
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	—	12	—	6
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	18	121	17	113
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	55	105	54	94
Widal Tests ... ..	—	22	—	20
Skin Swabs (Staph. Aureus)	3	—	3	—
Skin Swabs (Shigella Sonnei)	—	32	—	28
	485	2135	253	1202

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

### Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever, although prevalent, has ceased to be the virulent infection known 20 to 50 years ago and is now a very mild disease. Outbreaks are usually identified with milk borne infection and, of course, the carrier may prove troublesome. Although notifiable, hospital isolation of the case is usually limited to about three weeks but the normal case is best cared for in the home where there is a bedroom to isolate the child. 30 out of 38 cases removed to hospital may be regarded as a measure of housing standards rather than clinical practice.

### Diphtheria.

No cases were notified and a high immunisation rate keeps the disease under epidemic control. Every child should be safeguarded as when a sporadic case occurs grim experience has taught the doctor to differentiate between the mild character of Diphtheria in the immunised subject contrasted with its course in the unprotected subject.

### Poliomyelitis.

Two cases were notified, one proving fatal. No striking progress has been made in recent medical research but complete records are maintained and each case is thoroughly investigated, a card index return being made to the Ministry of Health.

### Dysentery.

Infections fell from 161 to 64 within a year. Defective personal and faulty standards of family hygiene, infection by personal contact with case or carrier, proneness to recrudescence in certain family groups, bad housing, grouping of highly susceptible age groups in nurseries or institutions, are all contributory factors. The disease remains endemic in the Aire Valley with periods of high incidence due to importation of new infections from without. The reduction during the year in cases gave much needed relief to the Health Visitors and enabled them to switch to other work of equal urgency.

### Whooping Cough.

Within six to eight weeks of the infection the Health Visitor checks on cases to ascertain the progress of the child and report on the possibility of late lung complications. The latter seem less frequent than of yore, and the general impression gained is that Pertussis is clinically in a mild phase. Higher resistance due to the higher standard of child health may also account for the mildness of symptoms. No general authority is yet forthcoming from the Medical Research Council or the Ministry of Health for the use of vaccines on a national scale, but the West Riding County Council have authorised the use of vaccines and these are available through the Health Department. The child may therefore be immunised by the private or Clinic Doctor free of cost. In my opinion the vast clinical experience of the Medical Research Council should first be consulted before intensive propaganda is launched.



## **Paratyphoid.**

An outbreak of paratyphoid associated with a Bradford Secondary School necessitated isolation of cases and follow up of contacts in the Division. Early control was established and no secondary cases occurred in Shipley.

## **Tuberculosis.**

One Health Visitor specialised in Tuberculosis attends the open sessions of the Divisional Clinic and is responsible for home visitation and problems arising therefrom. Her centre of work is therefore Farr Royd, where she meets patients, discusses their problems and, under the Chest Physician, familiarises herself with the condition of each person. The Health Visitor sees the Medical Officer of Health weekly on housing and other preventive health problems, traces contacts and advises on B.C.G. immunisation. The preventive character of her specialised work and experience are proving invaluable. I am indebted to the Chest Physician and his staff for their unfailing assistance and guidance. Admission to Hospital through the Bed Bureau in Bradford has been further expedited, and there is no considerable delay in admission of cases.

## **Scabies and Verminous Infestation.**

Scabies is treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurse's room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment.

There has been a rapid decline in the number of cases of Scabies since the end of the war. During 1951 only 20 cases and contacts attended for cleansing from the Division. Secondary infections are few and, generally speaking, one treatment suffices. One routine session is held weekly with a nurse in attendance.

## **Louse Infestation.**

This continues to be persistently present among a percentage of the population, particularly the pre-school and school child, although it is difficult to estimate its prevalence in the young adolescent. The control of louse infestation is a perennial problem, usually identified with School Medicine. Reports are submitted monthly to each group of School Managers and the total number of infested cases and the follow-up in connection with each given. The general principle adopted is that the mother is in the first case encouraged to co-operate, and where a case is found either of louse infestation or nits, other members of the family are examined. The reservoir of infection for most school children is generally the member of the "problem family."

Such are the methods of treatment available and their efficacy that there is no reasonable excuse for a child continuing to be infested over a period. By tact, persistence and conscientious application, the School Nurses and Health Visitors have enormously reduced the incidence of infestation in the population.

### Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

#### Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in the Division who at 31st December, 1951, had completed a course of immunisation.

immunised	47	526	731	757	767	4,232	3,392	10,458
population			5,379			8,359		13,738
immunised			52.69			91.21		76.12

Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Age at Immuniz- ation	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Total
Under 1	29	16	8	—	53
1—	275	119	61	19	474
2—	53	19	14	2	88
3—	17	8	2	1	28
4—	8	16	—	2	26
5—	14	21	8	—	43
6—	8	7	1	—	16
7—	1	—	1	—	2
8—	1	1	—	—	2
9—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—
11—	—	—	—	—	—
12—	—	1	—	—	1
	406	208	95	24	733

Number of children given a “ Boosting ” dose on school entry during the year ended 31st December, 1951:—

Shipley	...	223
Bingley	...	150
Baildon	...	73
Denholme	...	14
		—
Total	...	460
		—

The intention of this proceeding is to raise the immunity of the children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

CORRIGENDUM

Diphtheria Immunisation

The first table shown on page 20 is incomplete as printed and should read as follows :-

Number of children in the Division who at 31st December, 1951 had completed a course of immunisation.

Age	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total under 15
Number immunised	47	526	731	757	767	4,232	3,392	10,458
Est. child population			5,379			8,359		13,738
Percentage immunised			52.69			91.21		76.12





## Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year ended  
31st December, 1951.

Age at Vacci- nation	Shipley		Bingley		Baildon		Denholme		Total	
	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.
Under 1	100	—	48	—	32	—	4	—	184	—
1—	17	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	28	—
2—	5	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	12	—
3—	4	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	8	1
4—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	5	1
5—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	1
6—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
7—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9—	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	1
10—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
11—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
12—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
13—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
14—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
15+	14	52	10	20	5	17	4	2	33	91
	151	59	74	24	53	19	10	2	288	104

## Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

## Mental Health.

The Medical Officer of Health discussed the after care of discharged patients with Superintendents of Mental Hospitals. Although routine notice of discharge reaches the Department, there is no accompanying request forthcoming to follow up the case. After Care is, however, a statutory duty imposed upon the Local Health Authority, although this cannot be implemented without a specific request from the Psychiatrist. Whilst fully recognising the innumerable problems confronting the Alienist, I cannot accept that an Almoner operating from the Hospital can establish close and frequent relationship, acquire a full knowledge of the patient and his surroundings, maintain records and follow up the course of the patient's history after his discharge as "relieved," nor in my opinion are the multiple personal and domestic problems affecting both in and out-patients adequately investigated either in relation to the past history of the patient or his environment. Repercussions of this void frequently reach all Welfare Department, e.g., urgent housing requirements and family matters on the care of children and need for marriage guidance. The problem whether a case can be supervised so as to prevent re-admission needs investigation and cannot be unravelled within the walls of a Mental Hospital. Is there sufficient knowledge of the social history of the patient, familiarity

with his place of employment or a knowledge of his family relationships which factors must greatly influence his mental state? For the Health Department should know the home, the work, the marriage partner, relatives, the children and other facets of the patient's life, and this could be substantially increased through the co-operation of the family Doctor. The real danger is regarding the patient as an isolated clinical case. At the present time sources of information on and guidance for a patient are untapped. This is a field of study and research which, if explored, would greatly benefit persons mentally ill.

The Occupation Centre for children classified "ineducable" was continued throughout the year at Bingley, and training for children from both Keighley and Shipley Divisions. Children are conveyed to the Centre by 'bus or taxi from central points, and meals and milk provided by the Education Department from Mornington Road School.

Medical examinations, medical records, clinic facilities with Health Visitors in attendance, are maintained. Modern equipment has been provided for formal training and free play, and Occupational Therapy undertaken.

There is one Supervisor and three members of the staff who also accompany the children to and from the Centre. As mentioned in last year's report there is a lack of modern amenities for washing, and no adjoining grounds for outdoor exercise. The Centre has given valuable training in most cases, and even in the very difficult child, at least much relief is afforded the parent. Staff have been loyal and hard working, operating as they do against many difficulties which can only be effectively overcome by transfer to the new 'ad hoc' Centre at Keighley.

The parents of the children at the Centre formed a Committee which has been most co-operative, active and generous in their assistance to the children.

### Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1951.

...	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision ...	12	10	22	14	13	27
Under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	2	2	4
Taken to "Places of Safety"...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Admitted to Institutions ...	1	2	3	—	—	—
Died or removed from Area...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases receiving training:-						
In Occupation Centre ...	10	7	17	—	2	2
At home ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	22					



## **Bye-Laws.**

(in force, related to Public Health).

### **Shipley.**

- (a) Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, confirmed 18th January, 1950.
- (b) Smoke Abatement, Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, confirmed 4th July, 1939.
- (c) Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936, confirmed 4th July, 1939.

### **W.R.C.C. Bye-Laws.**

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts).

- (a) Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.
- (b) Carrying Offal through Streets.
- (c) Street Cries.
- (d) Spitting in Certain Public Places.
- (e) Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.
- (f) Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotives Acts.
- (g) Suppression of Litter.
- (h) Control of Wireless, Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.
- (i) Dogs Fouling Footways.
- (j) Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

## **WATER SUPPLY.**

### **Supply.**

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854 and subsequent Acts and Orders.

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 400,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Council possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the Reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes—Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the Reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Council. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These Reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the Service Reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the Gathering Grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbosolvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement entered into in 1939 and terminating in 1959,



a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 500,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department Staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

**Consumption**

All houses, except five where there were private supplies, were serviced direct from the mains, i.e., 99.9% had a piped supply. It was not necessary to cut off the water at any time during the year and the supply was constant and sufficient.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,270,360 gallons.
Average daily total consumption per head	= 39.00 gallons.
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,035,730 gallons.
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 31.79 gallons.
Average daily industrial consumption	= 234,630 gallons.

## Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. 134 samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1951, and the results are tabulated below:

### Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Untreated Water				Treated Water						
Shipley Collection (samples)				Shipley Water Supply (samples)				Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)		
Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Before Impounding	Impounding Reservoir	Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Grain-cliffe Clear Water Basin	Baildon Reservoirs Upper	Bank Town Lower	Town High Level	Samples Low Level	High Level	Low Level
0—2	20	12	(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	14	2	2	12	13	12	12
3—25	20	4	1—2 (Class II) Satisfactory	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
26—49	1	—	3—10 (Class III) Suspicious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 and over	7	1	Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Chemical Examinations.

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply—12 samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for March, 1951, is set out below:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES				Shipley Water Supply		Bradford Supply for Shipley	
(results in parts per million)				High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
Total Solids	...	...	...	100	140	100	100
Chloride	...	...	...	16	16	16	14
Nitrite	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate	...	...	...	0.56	0.42	0.18	0.35
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.08
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	...	...	...	68	56	42	54
pH values	...	...	...	9.0	8.5	7.0	6.8



### **Plumbo-Solvency.**

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Four samples were examined in 1951 for lead content, 2 each from Shipley High and Low Level; 2 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 2 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. In no case was any lead found; these tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

### **Sewage Disposal.**

Under an agreement with the Bradford Corporation the whole of the Shipley sewage is to be conveyed to the Esholt Sewage Works of the Bradford Corporation. There is to be a Pumping Station at the present Shipley Sewage Works with a rising main followed by a gravity main sewer.

The District Council are maintaining their Sewage Works at maximum efficiency and making the best use of them that is possible.

### **Private Water Supplies.**

At the close of the year there were only five isolated houses, i.e., less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1951. The section dealing with Public Cleansing covers the financial year ended 31st March, 1952.

**Housing.**

Reference has been made in previous reports to the Housing position in the town, particularly those areas of old back-to-back houses erected some eighty to a hundred years ago. Due to circumstances outside the control of the Council, progress in housing work generally (apart from new building) has been extremely slow. The erection of new houses will not by itself solve the desperate problem now facing the country: it should not be overlooked that the maintenance of existing properties in a sound state of repair is a matter of first importance. The suspension in 1939 of slum clearance has resulted in a further deterioration of many properties which, in normal circumstances, would have long ago disappeared, whilst at the same time owners have been unwilling to spend money on houses which to their knowledge would undoubtedly be considered for clearance at the first available opportunity. In the case of many back-to-back properties action can only be taken under the Public Health Act for the abatement of defects causing nuisance. This is an extremely slow procedure and causes annoyance and bewilderment to the tenants and a sense of frustration to the officers endeavouring to maintain reasonable conditions in this type of dwelling. This difficulty is fully appreciated by the Committee and towards the end of the year serious consideration was given to the possibility of recommencing slum clearance, even though it was realised that this could only be done on a restricted scale and in relation to the very worst properties in the town.

**Public Cleansing.**

The work of the Cleansing Department proceeded without any serious dislocation, and although it was not possible to achieve weekly collections throughout the year, the average period between calls was in the region of seven to eight days, with slightly longer periods immediately following holidays. During the year the Committee decided to instal a mechanical paper baling press in the destructor house at the Dockfield Depot, consequent upon the closing down of the old four-cell Destructor. It was also decided to make fuller use of the buildings by constructing office accommodation and store rooms at the approach road level and to utilise part of the lower ground floor as garage accommodation for the Cleansing Department vehicles.



The total income from salvage sales amounted to £6,576, the highest annual total since salvage collections were extended in 1939. This excellent result was due almost entirely to the rapid rise in the price of waste paper.

Towards the end of the period under review, the position had deteriorated rapidly by reason of the excessive stocks of paper held at the mills, coinciding with a reduced demand for the finished products. Difficulty was experienced in disposing of stocks and prices fell rapidly. The Council decided, however, to continue salvage and if necessary to store baled paper, which it was felt, would eventually be required by paper mills.

Since 1939, 3,132 tons of waste paper and 3,183 tons of kitchen waste have been sold by the Council; the income from all materials has reached a total of £35,871.

After a very long delay due to building restrictions the canteen at Dockfield was eventually opened for the use of the Sewage Works and Cleansing staffs. It is pleasing to report that generally speaking the facilities provided are appreciated and well used by the workmen. This applies particularly to the use of shower baths by the Refuse Collectors.

### **Food Inspection.**

The work of food inspection, including supervision of premises and methods, continued with an increasing demand on the time of the Inspectors. This work is of an unspectacular nature and emphasis has to be placed on education and encouragement rather than prosecution, in dealing with the practical application of Food and Drugs legislation. Further attention was paid to licensed premises and many improvements were carried out.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and support and to the Officials of other Departments for their co-operation during the year. To the staff most closely connected with this side of Public Health work, I tender my thanks for their enthusiastic help during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. FARNDALE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

405 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 104 compared with 1950. These are listed below:—

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Choked drains or sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rats or mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	55

### Inspections.

Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	...	927
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	50
Manure Middensteads	...	...	...	...	...	7
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	159
Common Yards and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	18
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	24
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	26
Knacker's Premises	...	...	...	...	...	7
Verminous and/or Dirty Premises:—						
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	43
Smoke Abatement:—						
(1) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	88
(2) Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	29
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	75
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	985
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	73
Quarry Fencing	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maggot Breeding Premises	...	...	...	...	...	7
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	1226
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	30
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	...	...	...	...	...	349
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	1256
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	1517
Rag flock, etc., premises	...	...	...	...	...	32
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	789

### Summary of Sanitary Works Executed.

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	...	90
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	20
House drains repaired	...	...	...	39
House drains cut off and sealed up	...	...	...	6
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	...	9



House drains ventilated ...	...	...	...	...	15
Areas drained and concreted ...	...	...	...	...	29
Yard or Area Gullies fixed ...	...	...	...	...	102
Inspection Chamber repaired ...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection Chamber taken out ...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste Pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected ...	...	...	...	...	9
Fall Pipes repaired and disconnected ...	...	...	...	...	21
Sinks provided and walls tiled ...	...	...	...	...	9
Yard pavements relaid ...	...	...	...	...	31
Accumulations of offensive matter removed ...	...	...	...	...	3
Burst water service pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	...	9
New water services provided ...	...	...	...	...	6
Anti-flooding gulley fixed ...	...	...	...	...	1

#### Summary of Drains Tested.

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically ...	202
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements, etc. ...	62
Drains tested by Volatile Test ...	32
Drains opened for examination ...	36
Drains tested by smoke ...	6

#### Sanitary Accommodation

The abolition of waste water closets proceeded slowly. There are now some 900 of this type of closet remaining in the town. Further improvements were carried out at licensed premises as a result of the issue by the Ministry of Works, of licences authorising the carrying out of reconstruction works previously deferred on economic grounds. The majority of licensed houses in the town are now provided with adequate sanitary accommodation and it is hoped that by the time the next Annual Report is written the small number still considered to be unsatisfactory will be brought up to the same high standard.

#### Summary of Works carried out.

W.C.s provided to existing houses ...	18
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired ...	11
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets ...	31
W.C. pedestals renewed ...	4
W.C. water services renewed ...	5
W.C.s cleansed and lime-washed ...	7
W.C. walls repaired ...	5
Waste water closets repaired ...	4
Ashplaces abolished and bins substituted ...	10
Sanitary dust-bins repaired or new bins substituted therefor ...	461
Water closets abolished ...	3
Soil pipes repaired ...	5
Urinals re-constructed and flush pipes fixed ...	4
Miscellaneous repairs ...	15

## Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1951.

			Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Movable Privy Privies.	Privy Pails.
North Ward	...	...	2,096	182	1	8
South Ward	...	...	2,480	370	2	4
East Ward	...	...	2,153	205	2	0
West Ward	...	...	2,815	23	3	4
Central Ward	...	...	1,849	120	0	0
Totals	...		11,393	900	8	16

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 16 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

31 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

### Offensive Trade Premises.

Offensive Trades in the District include the following: 2 Tripe Boilers; 1 Gut Scraper; 1 Bone Boiler; 1 Fat Boiler.

Twenty-four inspections—all satisfactory.

### Notices served during 1951.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936.

#### Statutory Notices.

Outstanding, 1950	...	...	...	53
Served during 1951	...	...	...	123
Compiled with, 1951	...	...	...	142
Outstanding, 31st December, 1951	...	...	...	34

#### Informal Notices.

Outstanding, 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	169
Served during 1951	...	...	...	900
Complied with, 1951	...	...	...	876
Outstanding, 31st December, 1951	...	...	...	193

### Rodent Destruction.

Rodent control work is carried out by one full-time and two part-time operatives working under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors. 37 visits were made by the Sanitary staff to various premises and land.

Two major and 235 minor infestations were dealt with during the year. 265 bodies were found and the estimated kill was 3,832. Two maintenance treatments were carried out on the sewers. Details of the infestations treated are as follows:—

Private Dwellings	...	...	...	137
Business Premises	...	...	...	58
School Premises including kitchens	...	...	...	12
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	30

All Council properties were inspected periodically, baiting being carried out at the Cleansing Depot, Sewage Works, Refuse Tips and at the Public Abattoir.

#### Factories Act, 1937.

Factories with power ...	...	...	171
Factories without power	...	...	27
Total ...			198

Number of inspections of factories:—

(a) With mechanical power ...	...	...	143	
(b) Without mechanical power	...	...	53	
(c) Outworkers	...	...	5	
Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	4
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	0
„ Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	9
„ Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	0

#### Smoke Abatement.

Eighty-eight smoke observations were made. Three contraventions of the Council's Smoke Bye-laws were discovered and dealt with.

#### Recording of Atmospheric Pollution, Somerset House Station.

Month	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Deposit Tons per square mile	Soluble Deposit Tons per square mile	Total Solids Mg/day, 1000cm <sup>2</sup> of Lead Peroxide	Sulphur Estimation
January, 1951	3.18	5.84	4.80	10.64	14.04
February	3.23	6.70	7.53	14.23	9.63
March	3.69	6.37	9.56	15.93	9.63
April	1.45	9.83	7.43	17.26	5.04
May	4.10	8.43	8.50	16.92	8.46
June	0.72	5.25	4.07	9.32	5.90
July	2.56	7.83	6.63	14.46	5.40
August	4.89	5.77	9.20	14.97	5.50
September	2.10	5.17	9.26	14.43	9.80
October	1.55	11.85	8.36	20.21	18.63
November	6.81	6.56	12.35	18.91	11.50
December	4.51	6.77	14.04	20.81	14.70

#### Shops Act.

Eighteen visits were made for the inspection of sanitary and washing accommodation. One notice was served and complied with.

#### Lethal Chamber.

Dogs destroyed	...	...	...	345
Cats destroyed	...	...	...	220

The lethal Chamber at the Cleansing Depot continued to be used extensively. The number of animals received during 1951 was greater by 45 dogs and 71 cats than for 1950.



## **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

The report on Cleansing Services covers the financial year ended 31st March, 1952.

The collection and disposal of refuse was carried out with little difficulty or interference from climatic conditions.

Collections after holidays tended to be somewhat less frequent than could be desired, but in very few cases was the interval between collections more than 9 days; generally 7 or 8 day collections were maintained. Towards the end of the year the labour situation improved from the Department's point of view and no difficulty was encountered in recruiting employees on a permanent basis. I find there is less tendency for our workmen to change jobs, possibly due to the recession in the textile trade and the greater feeling of security in Municipal employment. There is no doubt that the advantages of "working for the Council" which include holidays with pay, sick benefits, protective clothing, etc. have helped to retain employees who would otherwise have sought more remunerative though less secure employment.

The last of the pre-war vehicles was replaced during the year so that the four cleansing vehicles are now of modern design, all having double cabs for the accommodation of the loaders.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

A major change of policy in the disposal of refuse was effected during the year. The old destructor was closed down and a small incinerator erected on the Sewage works estate to deal with animal carcasses, trade refuse, bedding, etc. The three refuse tips were used throughout the year, more use being made of Wrose Quarry, so as to conserve tipping space at the Wood End Tip. Tipping was carried out without nuisance apart from two small fires caused by trespassers; these were quickly put out by the staff, who act as watchmen during the long summer evenings and at weekends. Cricket infestation was prevented by widespread dusting on the tip surfaces of Gammexane powder in April, and subsequent weekly treatment under the steel plates at the tip face.

**Refuse Removal, etc.:** All sections of the Cleansing Staff continued to work satisfactorily and well, on what are often hard, unpleasant and somewhat hum-drum occupations. I offer to them my thanks for a job of work well done.

### **SALVAGE.**

The year saw an unprecedented rise in the prices of all grades of waste paper resulting in the income of £6,576 being the highest ever recorded and the figure would have been even higher had it not been for the fact that these startling increases caused business firms to cash in on the market and sell their paper privately. The drop in prices coincided with a considerable rise in the amount of paper put out for collection shops and other businesses.

Collections of kitchen waste dropped substantially to 217 tons as compared with 244 tons for the previous year; there is no doubt that there are a number of "unauthorised" collectors at work whose identity must be known to many ratepayers; the latter, however, are unwilling to supply definite information which would lead to the apprehension of the culprits.

Textiles collected by the Department also declined probably due to the increased activity of "tatters" consequent on the rapid rise in prices for all description of rags which took place at the beginning of the year.

The market for bottles, jars and cullet slumped badly, making it uneconomical to sort, transport and store these articles.

Ferrous metals recovered somewhat towards the end of the year, baled tins and all forms of iron and steel scrap being in firm demand. Extra labour, when available, was employed on the refuse tips to assist in the segregation of tin cans not a very profitable, but nevertheless, useful addition to the national economy.

Details of materials sold and income received are set out below.

						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Waste Paper and Cardboard	...	...	...	...	...	289	8	0
Cast Iron	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	2
Baled Tins	...	...	...	...	...	62	4	1
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, Sacking, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	1
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	...	217	12	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	3
Total						596	14	1

#### Monthly Income. 1951.

				£	s.	d.
April	...	...	...	433	5	10
May	...	...	...	453	5	0
June	...	...	...	589	11	8
July	...	...	...	570	17	1
August	...	...	...	693	18	3
September	...	...	...	609	18	5
October	...	...	...	593	1	4
November	...	...	...	622	9	9
December	...	...	...	498	10	0

#### 1952.

January	...	...	...	684	19	0
February	...	...	...	508	11	3
March	...	...	...	316	4	6

---

£6,576 12 1

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## HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

### Private Builders.

Since the war private builders have completed 37 houses under licence.

#### Properties Owned and Controlled by the Council as at 1st April, 1952.

Description.	Bung.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	Shop	Total
Pre-war ... ..	62	—	337	451	56	—	906
Post-war ... ..	26	18	136	188	—	—	368
T/Bungalows ... ..	—	—	100	—	—	—	100
Dockfield ... ..	—	—	—	38	—	—	38
Victoria Road ... ..	—	16	23	2	—	—	41
Requisitioned ... ..	—	3	5	2	5	1	16
Miscellaneous Properties	—	5	14	10	—	1	30
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1499</b>

New Houses erected during the year ... 98.

Post-war houses provided up to 31st March, 1952:—

Permanent	...	370
Conversions	...	17
Pre-fabs.	...	100
		487

#### Applicants re-housed from 1st April, 1951, to 31st March, 1952.

Description.	Bung.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	Total
Overcrowding: Statutory ...	—	—	—	5	1	6
do. Moral ...	—	—	14	16	1	31
do. Local ...	—	—	27	7	—	34
Sufficient Accom. ...	3	10	4	—	—	17
Special Cases ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
M.O.H. Cases ... ..	3	5	14	5	—	27
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>116</b>

61 families re-housed during the year were without separate accommodation.

45 tenants on Council Estates were transferred to abate overcrowding and to release unused bedrooms.



### Back-to-Back Houses.

North Ward	...	...	543
South Ward	...	...	576
East Ward	...	...	781
West Ward	...	...	133
Central Ward	...	...	445
			2,478

### HOUSING ACT, 1936.

#### Housing Inspections, 1951.

Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	279
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	41
Number of Notices served in respect of repair:—						
(a) Preliminary	...	...	...	...	...	102
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	114
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	286
Visits re Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	96
Removals to Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	113

#### Housing Defects Remedied, 1951.

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	18
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	...	61
Window frames mastic pointed	...	...	...	...	8
Skylights repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	120
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	...	27
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	...	77
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	72
Ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	...	...	32
Dangerous yard walls remedied	...	...	...	...	3
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	53
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	13
Cement rendering renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	33
Staircases and fencing repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Chimneys and flues repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	41

### Demolition of Houses.

Houses still standing upon which demolition orders were operative on December 31st, 1951:—

The Holt, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 21.

Hollin Lane, Nos. 1, 3 and 5.

Alma Street, No. 1.

Princess Street, No. 2.

### Overcrowding.

The figures below give the position relating to overcrowding as known to the Department. It is obvious that these figures cannot be correct as no detailed survey has been carried out since 1935. All the records obtained at that time have long since become out of date. The only cases to come to light are those found on routine inspections for other matters, by complaints from tenants either to this Department or to the Housing Department from people making application for Council Houses. Close co-operation was again maintained with the Housing Department on all matters of common interest.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.

A	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1951	25
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	40
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	151
B	Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during 1951 ... ..	10
C	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved ... ..	5
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	21

### Verminous Houses.

Seven houses infested with bugs were treated with D.D.T. All furniture and bedding of prospective Council tenants was inspected by the Sanitary Staff. Any infestations found were dealt with by Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation of the furniture and steam disinfection of the bedding.

In addition two houses were sprayed with insecticide for fleas and four for cockroach infestation.

These figures are the lowest for many years. It is possible that the more widespread use of insecticides such as D.D.T. are contributing to the reduction in vermin infestation. Improvement in domestic cleanliness over the past twenty years has also contributed largely to this reduction.

## MILK DISTRIBUTION.

I am pleased to report that there has been a continuous improvement in the methods of milk retailing over the past two years. All retailers in Shipley now deliver milk in sealed containers, a great advance over the hand delivery can so prevalent up to a short while ago. Vehicles also continue to show improvement both in design and appearance.

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:—

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	6
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles	...					59
						—
				Total	...	82
						—

Non-resident Distributors numbered 20.

### Bacterial Examination of Milk.

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurized in Shipley	25	23	2
„ outside Shipley	22	22	0
Accredited Milk (produced in Shipley)	4	4	0
„ „ (produced outside Ship- ley	3	3	0
Ungraded Milk (produced in Shipley)	5	5	0
„ „ (produced outside Ship- ley	10	9	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk (produced in Shipley)	4	4	0
Tuberculin Tested Milk (produced out- side Shipley	14	14	0
T.T. (Pasteurized)	12	12	0
	—	—	—
	99	96	3
Sample taken by W.R.C.C.:—			
Pasteurised (produced in Shipley)	21	21	0
	—	—	—
	120	117	3

### Biological Examination of Milk.

Number of Samples examined	...	...	7
Number of Samples found to be tuberculous			2

### Ice Cream.

There are five premises in the District registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, one fewer than in 1950. 52 inspections were made during the year. Since the coming into force of the Ice Cream (Heat Treat-



ment, etc.) Regulations, many premises and shops making Ice Cream have ceased production and now purchase supplies from wholesalers.

In addition 106 premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream. An increasing proportion of shops sell wrapped Ice Cream only. Inspections numbered 121.

**Bacterial Examination.**

Results of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory show a high standard of cleanliness. Only one sample was placed in Grade 4 with 68% of specimens in Grade 1.

		Samples Submitted	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Produced in Shipley ...	...	8	6	2	0	0
Produced outside Shipley	...	43	29	9	4	1
Totals ...		51	35	11	4	1

**Fat Content.**

The Food Standards (Ice Cream Order) 1951 introduced for the first time a legal standard for Ice Cream. Of 38 samples taken one only fell slightly below the approved standard. Subsequent samples from this source proved to be satisfactory.

Samples Examined		Under						Over	Average Fat
		1%	1-2%	2-3%	3-4%	4-5%	5%		Content
Produced in Shipley	6	0	0	0	0	1	5		7.5 %
Produced outside Shipley	32	0	0	0	0	0	32		8.97%
Average Fat Content (1951)		...	...	...	...	...	8.51%		
" " " (1950)		...	...	...	...	...	8.34%		
" " " (1949)		...	...	...	...	...	7.03%		
" " " (1948)		...	...	...	...	...	5.17%		
" " " (1947)		...	...	...	...	...	3.42%		

**MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.**

**Public Abattoir and Meat Inspection.**

The Council's Slaughterhouse remained the central Abattoir for Shipley, Bingley and Baildon.

Animals killed during the year:—

				1951
Beasts	...	...	...	3,002
Calves	...	...	...	486
Sheep	...	...	...	7,315
Pigs	...	...	...	484
Total ...				11,288

The number of cows killed was 397 or 13.2% of the beasts.

## Wholesale Market.

Meat produced outside Shipley and brought in for allocation or wholesale distribution from the abattoir included:—

Quarters of Beef (frozen)	...	...	1,456
Carcasses of Mutton or Lamb (frozen)			11,878
Cases of meat and edible offals (frozen)			3,181
Pig Carcasses	...	...	468
Carcasses of Veal	...	...	40

### Carcasses and Organs Inspected and found Unfit for Food.

#### PUBLIC ABATTOIR

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED	2606	397	486	7315	484
NUMBER INSPECTED	2606	397	486	7315	484
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole Carcasses condemned...	1	3	10	12	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	808	168	0	256	3
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	31.04%	43.07%	2.05%	3.66%	1.24%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole Carcasses condemned...	5	13	0	0	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	189	98	0	0	23
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	7.44%	28.21%	0	0	4.95%

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs condemned at the  
Public Abattoir.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

#### BEASTS.

Carcasses	...	...	...	18
Quarters of Beef	...	...	...	11
Briskets	...	...	...	9
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	149
Livers	...	...	...	32
Lungs (pairs)	...	...	...	169
Mesenteries and Intestines	...	...	...	62
Stomachs	...	...	...	33
Hearts	...	...	...	9

#### PIGS

Carcasses	...	...	...	1
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	12
Plucks	...	...	...	8
Mesenteries	...	...	...	10
Lungs (pairs)	...	...	...	1

## OTHER DISEASES.

### BEASTS

Carcasses (Emaciation)	...	...	...	2
Carcass (Osteomyelitis)	...	...	...	1
Carcass (Œdema)	...	...	...	1
Beef (Bone Taint)	...	...	...	87 lbs.
Beef (Bruised)	...	...	...	132 lbs.
Livers (Angioma)	...	...	...	44
Livers (Abscesses)	...	...	...	43
Livers (Cirrhosis)	...	...	...	18
Livers (Distomatosis)	...	...	...	872
Hearts (Pericarditis)	...	...	...	7
Udders (Mastitis)	...	...	...	164
Head and Tongue (Actinomycosis)	...	...	...	1
Head and Tongue (Cysticercus Bovis)	...	...	...	1
Heart, Lungs, Liver, Skirt	...	...	...	—

### CALVES

Carcass (Œdema)	...	...	...	1
Carcasses (Immature)	...	...	...	8
Carcass (Peritonitis)	...	...	...	1

### PIGS

Carcass (Œdema)	...	...	...	1
Carcasses (Fevered) (Enteritis)	...	...	...	2
Pluck (Congestion)	...	...	...	1
Intestines (Enteritis)	...	...	...	2

### SHEEP

Carcasses (Inflammation)	...	...	...	2
Carcasses (Œdema)	...	...	...	4
Carcasses (Emaciation)	...	...	...	6
Forequarter (Abscesses)	...	...	...	1
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	...	...	...	4
Pluck (Distoma)	...	...	...	1
Livers (Distomatosis)	...	...	...	251

Total weight of meat condemned at the Public Abattoir:  
17 tons, 13 cwts., 2 qrs., 21 lbs.

### Other Foods.

Details of foods found to be unfit are set out below:—

458 tins of Meat.	140 tins of Soup
562 tins of Vegetables	448 tins of Fruit
159 tins of Milk	647 packets of Cheese.
197 tins of Fish	32 lbs. of Sausage Meat
245 tins of Chicken	354 tins Miscellaneous Foods

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	17	13	2	21
Foods surrendered at Shops, etc.	5	6	3	12
	23	0	2	5



## Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

### Sampling.

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council, Weights and Measures Department.

96 samples were taken, 45 of milk, 48 of other foods and 3 of drugs. One milk sample was found to be adulterated. There were no prosecutions.

Sanitary Inspectors took 78 samples for analysis by the Public Analyst.

				Informal Samples.		Formal Samples.	
				Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	...	...	...	10	1	1	0
Sausage and Sausage Meat	...	...	...	13	5	7	3
Ice Cream	...	...	...	36	1	1	0

### Legal Proceedings.

One prosecution was taken in respect of a sample of beef sausage which contained 38.3% meat as against the legal requirement of 50%. The retailer for fined £5-0-0.

The occupier of a bakehouse was prosecuted under Sections 9 and 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for having unsound food in his possession and for failing to maintain parts of the premises in a clean condition. Fines totalling £15 were imposed.

### Inspections of Food Premises.

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	....	...	...	...	...	...	97
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	694
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Food preparing and Storing Places	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cafes, Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Ice Cream—Manufacturers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Ice Cream—Shops Registered for Sale only	...	...	...	...	...	...	121

# DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	
Domiciliary ... ..	291	7	298	30%
Private Nursing Homes ...	73	1	74	8%
Maternity Hospitals ... ..	598	15	613	62%
	962	23	985	100%

## Maternity Services.

	As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.	Totals.
Domiciliary Cases			
County Midwives ... ..	276	21	297
Private Midwives ... ..	1	—	1
	277	21	298
Private Nursing Homes ... ..	33	8	41
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)			
Shipley Maternity Home ...	407	77	484
Bingley Hospital ... ..	3	—	3
Total Cases in Divisional Area ...	720	106	826

## Births Outside the Division

Domiciliary ... ..	3
Nursing Homes ... ..	49
Hospitals ... ..	136
	188
Keighley St. John's ... ..	15
Halifax General ... ..	10
Bradford St. Luke's ... ..	96
Staincliffe General Hospital ... ..	7
Victoria Hospital, Keighley ... ..	2
Halifax Royal Infirmary ... ..	2
Other Hospitals ... ..	4
	136

## **Maternity Home.**

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

No substantial change was recorded in day-to-day management, and General Practitioners in the area continue to attend their patients, the services of the Consultant being available for consultation and emergencies. Dr. Buckle conducts the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic held each Wednesday forenoon for women booked for delivery in the Home. This close liaison between the Medical Officer of Local Authority, Regional Board staff and the General Medical Practitioner Service overcomes difficulties inherent in the National Health Service Act.

### **Admissions.**

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

484 women were delivered, 274 from Shipley, 142 from Bingley, and many of the remaining 68 were from Baildon. 7 cases were emergency admissions and 35 women additionally entered for ante-natal care. Average stay 8.34 days. 10.53 days was the average stay in lying-in-beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.77.

### **Special Statistics.**

There were 6 forceps deliveries out of 484 cases. There were 6 stillbirths and 8 neo-natal deaths. 4 women received blood transfusion.

### **Consultant Service.**

101 patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 137. Mr. Craig also paid 35 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 6 babies, Mr. Mortimer Shaw 1 baby, and Mr. Naylor 1 baby.

### **Transfers.**

11 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 9 to St. Luke's. 454 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, 16 other sedatives.

### **The Infant.**

13 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 66 received complementary feeds. Of 40 babies who were 5½ lbs. or less at birth, 28 were discharged alive.



## Midwives Acts.

### Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother ... ..	Nil
(b) Child ... ..	9
(2) Stillbirths ... ..	9
(3) Laying out dead body ... ..	3
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding ... ..	47
(5) Liability to be a source of infection ... ..	2

On account of contact with a case of:—

Scarlet Fever ... .. 1

Pemphigus and other diseases ... 1

(6) Medical Aid Notices:—

					No. issued because of compli- cations arising during/in				Total
					Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases									
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act...					6	58	4	13	81
(ii) Others ... ..					2	2	—	2	6
Cases in Institutions ... ..					—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..					8	60	4	15	87

### Analgesia in Childbirth.

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.	
(i) Domiciliary ... ..	8
(ii) Private Nursing Homes ... ..	1
(iii) Institutions ... ..	8
(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ...	Nil
(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:	
(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements	Nil
(ii) In use at the end of year ... ..	8
(d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year ... ..	231

### Infectious Disease.

There were 3 cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth, 2 of these being cases of Puerperal Pyrexia in the Maternity Home, Shipley. There was one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Premature Babies born to mothers resident in the Division, showing Survival, Feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight	Trans-ferred to Institution	Artificially Fed A=Artificially Fed B=Breast Fed	Duration of Pregnancy	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during Pregnancy
HOSPITAL BIRTHS									
F	3/1/51	5 8	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	3/1/51	4 13	—	B	36 weeks	13/1/51	1 hour 10 mins.	Prematurity	Breech Pneumonia Prem. labour
M	13/1/51	2 13	—	—	30 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	15/1/51	4 14	—	—	32 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	17/1/51	— 15	—	—	—	—	—	Stillbirth	Surgical rupture of membranes because of anencephalus
F	28/1/51	4 14	—	—	34 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Toxæmia
M	3/2/51	3 10	—	—	33 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	10/2/51	2 0	—	—	34 weeks	—	—	Prematurity	—
F	11/2/51	4 14	—	A	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	20/2/51	5 6	—	A	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	23/2/51	4 15	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Albuminuria
M	9/3/51	5 2	—	B 3/52	40 weeks	—	—	—	Breech
M	20/3/51	5 4	—	B 6/12	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	30/3/51	3 14	—	B	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	30/3/51	2 15½	—	B	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	1/4/51	5 6	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Raised blood pressure
M	7/4/51	5 8	—	B	40 weeks	10/4/51	2 days 13 hours	Congenital Heart	—
M	12/4/51	4 6	—	B + A	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	12/4/51	4 4	—	B + A	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	14/4/51	5 2	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	16/4/51	4 8	—	B 1/12	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	5/5/51	3 0	—	—	20 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth—Prematurity	Retained Placenta Toxæmia of Pregnancy Medicinal and surgical induction
F	14/5/51	5 5	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	19/5/51	3 6	—	A	27 weeks	—	—	—	Toxæmia of Pregnancy Medical induction
F	20/5/51	5 1	—	B	39 weeks	—	—	—	Pneumonia
F	26/5/51	5 4	—	A	32 weeks	—	—	—	Premature rupture of membranes
F	3/6/51	2 2	—	—	38 weeks	5/6/51	2 days 5½ hours	Prematurity	—
F	5/6/51	5 1	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	Caesarian Section contracted pelvis
M	15/6/51	5 8	—	A	40 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	do.
M	15/6/51	5 0	—	A	40 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	Overtaxed heart for last month of pregnancy
M	18/6/51	5 3	—	A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Breech (4 hours labour)
F	5/7/51	5 3	—	B + A	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	15/7/51	5 0	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	16/7/51	3 10	—	?	33 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	19/7/51	5 7	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	21/7/51	4 8	—	B 2/52	32 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	12/8/51	5 0	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Anti-partum hæmorrhage
F	15/8/51	5 5	—	B	34 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	19/8/51	4 0	—	B + A	34 weeks	—	—	—	Toxæmia Hypertension and swelling of ankles
M	27/8/51	3 9	—	A	33 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	28/8/51	4 15	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	31/8/51	4 15	—	B 2/52	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	12/9/51	4 7	—	—	36 weeks	13/9/51	28½ hours	Broncho Pneumonia Prematurity	—
F	19/9/51	2 6	—	—	28 weeks (Twin)	24/9/51	5 days 8¾ hours	Prematurity	—
F	19/9/51	2 13	—	—	28 weeks (Twin)	19/9/51	8 hours	Prematurity	—
F	21/9/51	2 0	—	—	30 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	26/9/51	4 8	—	A	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	26/9/51	5 5	—	B	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	13/10/51	4 3	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	High blood pressure Drug induction of labour
M	29/10/51	4 2	—	—	34 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	24/11/51	5 6	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	Albuminuria Infection of bladder Toxæmia of Pregnancy Foetus not developed
M	26/11/51	2 4	—	—	35 weeks	26/11/51	—	Stillbirth Toxæmia and Asphyxiation due to Overlying	—
M	29/11/51	4 10	—	B	40 weeks	27/12/51	28 days	Asphyxiation due to Overlying	—
M	30/11/51	4 12	—	A	35 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	2/12/51	5 0	—	A	36 weeks	—	—	—	Blood Pressure Albuminuria
M	22/12/51	4 14	—	A	38 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	22/12/51	4 2	—	A	38 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	22/12/51	3 4	—	—	32 weeks (Twin)	24/12/51	1 day 9 hours	Immaturity	Twin pregnancy Vertex-normal delivery
M	22/12/51	3 4	—	—	32 weeks (Twin)	24/12/51	1 day 8 hours	Immaturity	do.
M	30/12/51	5 6	—	B	39 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	Breech presentation Normal delivery
NURSING HOME BIRTHS									
F	9/3/51	5 8	—	B 1/52	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	19/8/51	5 4	—	A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Breech delivery
DOMICILIARY BIRTHS									
M	8/1/51	3 8	—	—	32 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	13/1/51	4 9	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	11/2/51	5 8	—	B	38 weeks	17/2/51	5 days 18 hours	Congenital Heart	High blood pressure
F	11/4/51	5 8	—	B + A	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	15/4/51	1 8	Yes	—	25 weeks	16/4/51	4½ hours	Prematurity	Manual removal of placenta
F	15/6/51	3 0	—	B	35 weeks (Twin)	16/6/51	8¾ hours	Prematurity	Breech presentation
M	15/6/51	3 0	—	B	35 weeks (Twin)	20/6/51	5 days 9¼ hours	Prematurity	—
F	12/7/51	5 4	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	24/8/51	5 8	—	B + A	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	5/9/51	4 4	—	B + A	36 weeks	—	—	—	Anti-partum hæmorrhage at 33/52
F	19/9/51	5 8	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	29/9/51	4 12	—	—	36 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	15/10/51	5 4	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	Macerated foetus	—
M	24/11/51	4 12	—	—	30 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	6/12/51	5 4	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	6/12/51	5 4	—	B	34 weeks	17/12/51	10 days 11 hours	Congenital Heart	—
F	28/12/51	5 0	Yes	B	33 weeks	—	—	—	B.B.A.





## Maternal Deaths.

There was one death, due to pelvic disproportion following Caesarian section.

### Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average Rate for 10 years	
										1951	
Shipley ...	10.6	3.6	5.2	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	2.6
Bingley ...	6.3	3.2	2.6	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	3.0
Baildon ...	nil	7.4	nil	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.3
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
England and Wales	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5

## Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 15.

## Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers. In the Table appended the discrepancy between the number of mothers treated and those rendered dentally fit, viz., 57 against 49 is accounted for by mothers awaiting dentures or, on the other hand, when these have been supplied, failing to have all fillings completed. I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

### Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined ... ..	122	63
Needing Treatment ... ..	91	63
Treated ... ..	57	63
Made Dentally Fit ... ..	49	—

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions ... ..	221	117
Anæsthetics: Local ... ..	—	4
General ... ..	45	47
Fillings ... ..	41	41
Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment ... ..	26	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment ... ..	—	84
Dentures provided ... ..	32	—

### Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

		Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House	...	46	100	794
Bingley	... ..	37	61	98

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Hickson and Miss Rex.

### Recuperative Homes.

One mother was afforded accommodation at Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel, Brighouse. The greatest deterrent to the use of Ante-Natal Hostels was shortage of accommodation for other young children in the family when arrangements could not be made with relatives or friends at home.

### Clinics.

#### Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attend- ances	Average Attend- ances per Session
Somerset House ... ..	96	248	946	10
Maternity Home ... ..	197	586	4430	22
Total, Shipley ...		834	5376	
Bingley ...	47	133	505	11
Baildon ...	12	30	76	6
* Denholme ...	26	8	32	1
Totals for Division		1005	5989	

\* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

**Infants.**  
**Infantile Mortality.**  
**(Divisional Figures).**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity ...	10	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Meningocele ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Congenital Heart	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
Gastro-Enteritis .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Asphyxia ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Infantile Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Birth Injury ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Erythro blastosis foetalis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
All causes ...	20	1	1	—	22	4	2	5	1	34



# INFANT MORTALITY.

## Shipley.

### UNDER 1 WEEK.

Congenital Heart—Pulm. Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Respiratory failure following diffusal cerebral contusion (birth injury)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prematurity—twin birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia—Placenta Praevia (central)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia—compression of lungs. Herniation of abdominal contents into thorax through a congenital right-sided diaphragmatic hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus. Meningocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital cardiac defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Immaturity. Congenital Heart (Pulm. stenosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1—2 WEEKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
2—3 WEEKS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1—3 MONTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
3—6 MONTHS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broncho pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho pneumonia. Acute Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6—9 MONTHS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis. Meningocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia. Congenital heart: Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9—12 MONTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil

### Prematurity.

One Health Visitor and the Relief Midwife were trained at Sorrento, Birmingham, on a special course on Prematurity. Two cots were available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Notifications of birth of premature children to the Medical Officer of Health, that is, children of 5½ lbs. and under, were made on the usual Notification Card. 65 babies weighed 5½ lbs. or less, and of these 14 died before the end of the year. Of the 51 survivors, 30 were 5 lbs. or over at birth, 16 were 4 lbs. or over, 4 under 4 lbs., and 1 under 3 lbs. Of the 14 infants who died, 3 were 5 lbs. in weight and 5 were under 3 lbs.

### Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House	198	940	6925	35
Wrose	99	254	2101	21
<b>TOTAL SHIPLEY</b>		<b>1194</b>	<b>9026</b>	
BAILDON	49	154	953	20
DENHOLME	26	63	301	12
Bingley	51	460	2799	55
Harden	25	48	357	14
Wilsden	24	63	351	15
Cullingworth	25	48	319	13
<b>TOTAL BINGLEY</b>		<b>619</b>	<b>3826</b>	
<b>TOTALS—DIVISION</b>	—	<b>2030</b>	<b>14106</b>	

**List of Approved Foods on Sale at Infant Welfare Clinics.  
Infant Welfare Clinics.**

Allenbury's Food (No. 1)	Maltoline (Plain)
Allenbury's Food (No. 2)	Maltoline (with Iron)
Allergilac	Minadex
Ambrosia Chocolate Milk	Modilac
Ambrosia Dried Milk	Nestles' Strained Foods
Arachis (Nut) Oil	N.R. Vitamin Concentrate
Bemax	Olive Oil, Pure
Bovril Weaning Food	Ostermilk, No. 1
Cod Liver Oil, Pure	Ostermilk, No. 2
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	Ovaltine
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	Prenatalac
Colact	Ribena
Cow and Gate, Full Cream	Robinson's Patent Groats
Cow and Gate, Half Cream	Roboleine
Cow and Gate, Chocolate Milk	Robrex
Dextrin-Maltose	Robsoup
Farex	Rose Hip Syrup
Frailac	Scott's Baby Cereal
Glucose D	Scott's Midlothian Oat Food
Hæmolac	Scott's Twin Pack
Horlicks	Scott's Strained Foods
Lacidac	Sister Laura's Food
Lactogen No. 1	Trufood, Humanised
Lactogen No. 2	Trufood, Follow-on
Lactagol	Virol
Lactose	Virolax
Liquid Paraffin	Weylac

### Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

	Somerset House, Shipley.	Morningside Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1 ... ..	11	3
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	151	103
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1 ... ..	138	60
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	1,808	1,510
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest ... ..	36	19
Skin ... ..	7	1
Post-infectious diseases ...	14	46
Post-operative conditions ...	5	4
Rickets ... ..	22	15
Pink disease ... ..	1	1
Others ... ..	46	61
Number of sessions held ... ..	98	97
Average attendance per session ... ..	20	16

### Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from special Health Visitors who undertake work in Tuberculosis and mental disease and an Assistant Health Visitor who supervises clinic work at Somerset House, there are ten Health Visitors and School Nurses in the Division, four of whom operate in Shipley. One is frequently asked, even by medical men, "what is the work of a Health Visitor?" and I therefore list the following answer as part of her sphere of interest and duty. Care of expectant and nursing mothers and their babies; Toddlers; Clinics for Infant Welfare; Minor Ailments; School Clinics; Infectious Disease enquiries; Care and After Care Service; Care of the Aged; Institutional admission and discharge of patients; School Medical Inspection and Head Inspections; Home Visits for School Children; Training of College, Nursery and Health Visitor Students; Attendances at lectures and staff meetings; Submission of socio-medical reports; Contacts with Almoners, Welfare Officers, Housing Managers, National Assistance Board, Probation Officers, School Teachers; Supervision of Home Helps; Visitation of Nurseries and liaison work with other workers such as Midwives, District Nurses, General Practitioners. Additionally there are visitation to hospital and the maintenance of records and reports. She is 'par excellence' a socio-medical field worker and essentially



a pivot of Health Department staff work. To the Health Visitor, perhaps more than any other preventive health medical worker, is due the remarkable progress in child health, for she is essentially a home teacher whose training, experience and judgment is at the disposal of each family.

### Health Visiting.

No. of Health Visitors employed:—

(1) Whole time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	10
(2) Part time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	1
Equivalent whole time services devoted to Health Visiting (as distinct from School Nursing and other duties performed by Nurses)	...	...	...	6

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes		Total
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	
Shipley	93	149	601	2091	106	3178	365	2246	8829
Bingley	89	109	262	2289	7	2779	130	371	6036
Baildon	17	62	116	828	4	661	36	362	2086
Denholme	9	23	58	353	0	775	0	306	1524
Totals for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division	208	343	1037	5561	117	7393	531	3285	18475
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	433	474

### Day Nurseries.

VICTORIA PARK	-	SHIPLEY.
MANOR LANE	-	SHIPLEY.
WINDHILL	-	SHIPLEY.

The three Nurseries with 50 places each and facilities for the training of students, had an active year. Although priority admission is granted for medical reasons, substantially the largest group of children is where mothers are engaged in the textile industry. The trade recession did not materially reduce total attendances. Training of children in health matters and in general education, meals and equipment, remain of a high standard. This is promoted by the encouragement of capable, sympathetic staff and reflected in the health, independence and charm of the children. Over three years of age the child benefits from these social contacts, just as under two it is better left in its mother's care. Between the ages of two and three is difficult to decide, depending much on the mother, the home and brightness of the child.

Infectious disease continues to be troublesome; fortunately it is almost always mild. There is a pronounced tendency in the nurseries to over-administer and one must be on continuous guard against regimentation. Broad discretion should be allowed the Matron and her staff to foster the atmosphere of each nursery and, although technical details matter immensely, a free spirit of happy enjoyment is the 'sine qua non.' The cost of these nurseries is considerable but are so the benefits that accrue, as a casual visit confirms.

Matron reports to the Divisional Medical Officer each Monday with details of attendances, waiting lists, priorities, exclusions and other administrative problems.

NURSERY			No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attend- ances	Average Daily Attend- ance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley	...		50	248	10261	42	87
Windhill, Shipley...	...		50	246	9483	38	71
Victoria Park, Shipley	...		50	248	8755	35	34
TOTALS			150		28499	115	192

## APPENDICES.

### Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1951 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants
<b>All causes</b> ... ..	<b>210</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.38</b>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	3	3	6	1.4	0.18
Tuberculosis, Other ... ..	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	2	—	2	0.5	0.06
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	2	2	0.5	0.06
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	5	10	15	3.4	0.46
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	—	9	2.1	0.28
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	—	2	2	0.5	0.06
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus... ..	—	7	7	1.6	0.22
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	19	15	34	7.8	1.05
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia... ..	—	2	2	0.5	0.06
Diabetes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	20	39	59	13.6	1.82
Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	54	22	76	17.5	2.34
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	4	9	13	3.0	0.40
Other Heart Disease... ..	28	42	70	16.1	2.15
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	2	10	12	2.8	0.37
Influenza ... ..	4	11	15	3.4	0.46
Pneumonia ... ..	11	9	20	4.6	0.62
Bronchitis ... ..	18	9	27	6.2	0.83
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	—	2	0.5	0.06
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	1	3	4	0.9	0.12
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ...	1	—	1	0.2	0.03
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	3	4	7	1.6	0.22
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	1	—	1	0.2	0.03
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
Congenital Malformations ... ..	4	1	5	1.1	0.15
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	17	30	6.9	0.92
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
All other Accidents ... ..	2	4	6	1.4	0.18
Suicide ... ..	3	—	3	0.7	0.09
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—



**Birth-rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, and Case-rates for  
certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1951.  
(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns).**

			England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Ship- ley
<i>Births</i>			<b>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</b>				
Live Births	...	...	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	15.9
Still Births	...	...	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.40
<i>Deaths</i>							
All Causes	...	...	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	13.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid			0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough	...		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.21
Influenza	...	...	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.46
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)			0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03
Pneumonia	...	...	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.62
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>							
Typhoid Fever	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...		0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Meningococcal Infection...			0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.17
Whooping Cough	...		3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	3.54
Diphtheria	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	...	...	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	—
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	...	...	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	6.62
Pneumonia	...	...	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	1.05
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)							
Paralytic	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06
Non-Paralytic	...		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.03
<i>Deaths</i>			<b>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</b>				
All causes under 1 year of age			29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	31.0
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...		1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	—
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>			<b>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</b>				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia			10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	0.03

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

# Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1902-1951.

YEAR		Crude Birth-rate		Crude Death-rate		Respiratory Disease Death-rate		Infantile Mortality		Phthisis Death-rate
1902	...	22.1	...	14.9	...	2.8	...	104	...	1.7
1903	...	23.6	...	15.8	...	2.4	...	141	...	1.7
1904	...	23.0	...	15.5	...	2.5	...	117	...	1.1
1905	...	21.9	...	15.3	...	3.6	...	132	...	1.2
1906	...	20.9	...	14.0	...	2.0	...	114	...	1.1
1907	...	20.0	...	13.7	...	2.7	...	114	...	1.2
1908	...	19.1	...	14.6	...	2.7	...	148	...	0.9
1909	...	18.5	...	14.0	...	3.0	...	104	...	0.9
1910	...	19.8	...	14.4	...	2.5	...	89	...	1.2
1911	...	17.4	...	13.7	...	1.5	...	122	...	1.1
1912	...	18.3	...	13.1	...	1.8	...	82	...	0.8
1913	...	18.9	...	14.3	...	1.9	...	117	...	1.1
1914	...	19.0	...	14.7	...	3.3	...	132	...	0.4
1915	...	17.7	...	15.0	...	2.5	...	108	...	0.8
1916	...	16.0	...	16.3	...	2.7	...	130	...	1.1
1917	...	13.6	...	17.0	...	2.6	...	147	...	1.1
1918	...	12.9	...	20.5	...	3.9	...	154	...	1.2
1919	...	13.3	...	14.8	...	3.6	...	117	...	1.0
1920	...	19.9	...	13.8	...	2.5	...	130	...	0.96
1921	...	19.6	...	13.6	...	2.5	...	97	...	0.79
1922	...	16.6	...	12.7	...	2.3	...	94	...	0.55
1923	...	18.4	...	13.5	...	2.5	...	86	...	0.97
1924	...	17.2	...	15.0	...	3.4	...	97	...	1.01
1925	...	15.8	...	14.7	...	2.6	...	95	...	0.60
1926	...	16.8	...	12.8	...	1.2	...	89	...	0.99
1927	...	14.3	...	14.6	...	1.3	...	89	...	0.75
1928	...	15.8	...	11.9	...	1.6	...	65	...	0.75
1929	...	14.5	...	13.5	...	1.8	...	86	...	0.81
1930	...	13.5	...	12.7	...	1.45	...	77	...	0.54
1931	...	13.6	...	14.0	...	1.97	...	73	...	0.75
1932	...	13.5	...	12.2	...	0.69	...	53	...	0.49
1933	...	13.7	...	12.9	...	1.47	...	81	...	0.33
1934	...	13.6	...	12.2	...	0.59	...	48	...	0.49
1935	...	12.0	...	13.5	...	1.04	...	71	...	0.36
1936	...	13.2	...	13.3	...	1.24	...	64	...	0.39
1937	...	14.6	...	14.9	...	1.16	...	64	...	0.65
1938	...	13.8	...	12.2	...	0.84	...	42	...	0.29
1939	...	14.1	...	12.9	...	1.22	...	55	...	0.45
1940	...	13.5	...	13.4	...	1.67	...	41	...	0.28
1941	...	13.1	...	12.8	...	1.10	...	54	...	0.48
1942	...	15.7	...	12.3	...	1.11	...	46	...	0.30
1943	...	18.1	...	15.2	...	1.59	...	40	...	0.51
1944	...	19.2	...	14.0	...	1.46	...	43	...	0.38
1945	...	14.7	...	12.6	...	1.65	...	57	...	0.28
1946	...	20.2	...	13.8	...	1.35	...	46	...	0.26
1947	...	22.4	...	13.0	...	1.29	...	38	...	0.50
1948	...	17.0	...	12.0	...	1.29	...	40	...	0.21
1949	...	16.7	...	12.3	...	1.32	...	22	...	0.25
1950	...	17.0	...	12.4	...	1.18	...	16	...	0.15
1951	...	15.9	...	13.4	...	1.97	...	31	...	0.18

# Infectious Diseases Notified.

## Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS										Total to Hos- pital	Deaths
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	
Scarlet Fever	...	1	2	4	8	17	3	3	—	—	—	—	38 30 —
Whooping Cough	11	16	19	23	12	30	3	1	—	—	—	—	115 3 —
Measles	...	21	41	37	37	67	2	1	2	—	—	—	215 4 —
Pneumonia	...	2	6	1	3	1	—	—	5	1	7	8	34 1 —
Acute Poliomyelitis...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2 2 1
Dysentery	...	5	6	5	2	10	1	4	10	5	9	2	64 1 —
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 — —
Paratyphoid	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 —
Encephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 1 1
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 — —
Total	...	26	50	67	72	62	124	9	19	6	16	10	473 43 2



## Infectious Diseases Notified

### Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

Disease	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward
Scarlet Fever ...	18	6	4	10	6	8	18	3	3
Whooping Cough ...	65	33	13	4	21	25	27	23	19
Measles ...	39	114	62	0	32	47	91	33	12
Pneumonia ...	25	6	1	2	7	7	16	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis..	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	31	17	6	10	23	16	7	11	7
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

## TUBERCULOSIS

### Notifications and Deaths in Shipley during the Year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
35 and under 45	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 and under 55	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 and under 65	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	21	11	1	3	3	3	—	1

# Meteorological Statistics for the Year.

Readings taken approximately 1.4 miles South of Shipley Town Hall).

1951.	Highest Maximum Temperature.	Lowest Maximum Temperature.	Average Mean Temperature.	Total Sunshine (hours).	Total Rain (inches).	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow lying at 9 a.m.
January	... 52	... 34	... 37.2	... 33.3	... 3.31	... 5	... 7
February	... 51	... 36	... 37.1	... 37.3	... 3.36	... 3	... 2
March	... 55	... 35	... 37.0	... 78.1	... 3.60	... 3	... 2
April	... 68	... 43	... 42.8	... 173.8	... 1.68	... —	... —
May	... 67	... 43	... 48.0	... 150.3	... 4.59	... —	... —
June	... 72	... 52	... 55.7	... 215.5	... 0.94	... —	... —
July	... 77	... 55	... 59.6	... 176.4	... 2.75	... —	... —
August	... 70	... 57	... 57.1	... 137.3	... 5.04	... 2	... —
September	... 73	... 56	... 56.2	... 112.0	... 2.18	... 4	... —
October	... 68	... 43	... 48.5	... 86.2	... 1.38	... 12	... —
November	... 56	... 40	... 45.6	... 43.6	... 7.44	... 2	... —
December	... 52	... 35	... 40.0	... 27.8	... 5.15	... 3	... —





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Printed by  
T. Harrison & Sons Ltd.,  
Bingley, Shipley & Bradford

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